# The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 464.] SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1796. [Vol. IV


## Public Sales.

*On Wednesday the 31st inst. will be sold, and rented,*

A number of LOTS of ground,

Situated on Pit and Cameron Streets, a plot of the Lots may be seen at the Vendue-Store.—Terms will be made known previous to the sale.

ROGERSON & BENT.

March 24.

---

## For Sale, Freight or Charter,

THE SCHOONER

JUNO,

*Wm. BURGESS, Master,*

Lying at Harper's Wharf—She is 18 months old, burthen 950 barrels, well found, and in every respect an excellent vessel.—Apply to

JOHN G. LADD,

*Who has for sale now on board said schooner*

110 Casks of Lime,

10 m. feet pine boards.

March 17.

---

## For Freight or Sale,

THE SLOOP

SALLY,

Burthen Fifty Ton.

Will take Freight for Boston, Salem, or Portsmouth and sail with all convenient speed.—Apply to the Master on board, at Harper's Wharf.

SAMUEL SHAW.

March 22.

---

## LOTS FOR SALE,

*IN FEE SIMPLE,*

ON SEVERAL STREETS IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA.

For Terms apply to

JESSE TAYLOR.

March 17.

---

*JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,*

BY

JOHN G LADD,

A QUANTITY OF TIMOTHY AND RED CLOVER

Grass Seeds.

ALSO,

A VARIETY OF

GARDEN SEEDS

IN CASKS.

March 10.

---

## CARNE & SLADE,

Have just imported

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Plated, Britannia, Japanned, and Tin Ware,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Tea and Coffee Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Candlesticks, Waiters, Ladies' pattens, &c.

A few casks of Paints; Packthreads; Seaming, Sail, and Shop Twine; Worsted Rugs; and a large quantity Camomile Flowers.

They have likewise on hand Anvils, Vices, Tin Plate, Rolled Iron, Blistered Steel, Iron Wire; and different kind of Woolens, such as Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Blanketings, Duroys, &c.

Which they offer for sale at their Store in Fairfax-street, adjoining Ricketts and Newton's new buildings.

March 1. 1796.

---

## Lands for Sale in Fairfax County.

ABOUT 200 acres lying on the Pimole Run, about 11 miles from Alexandria and 4 miles from George-Town. The new Turnpike Road from the Great-Falls to Alexandria, will go through one corner of it. About 100 acres of this land might be made into meadow at a small expence.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

☞ I will rent the above land, if not sold in fourteen days. March 19.

---

## For Sale,

THE LOT distinguished in the plan of Carrollsburg, by the No. 194.—The terms may be known on application to Vincent Gray of Alexandria.

March 24.

---


## The Columbian Mirror AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.


*Observations of Mr. MADISON on Mr. Livingston's Resolution.*

Mr. Madison observed, that from the turn given to the debate, the present question had assumed considerable importance. He should, he said, state his ideas upon it as concisely as possible. On some points, he remarked, all agreed. All agreed, that the Constitution should be supported: that the division of power among the different branches of government should be observed; that the House should jealously retain the powers vested in them, and repel any attempt at encroachment. He would, therefore, take these for granted; he would examine the constitution as his guide, and give it that construction best calculated to reconcile the parts of that instrument, which at first view might appear at variance. From the Constitution it appears, that certain powers are specially vested in Congress; from another part, it appears, that the President and Senate have the power of making treaties, and that the constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties are the supreme law of the land and the judges in the different states are bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of the individual states to the contrary notwithstanding. They are *supreme*, however, from the evident meaning of the latter clause, not as they relate to the United States, but as they relate to the authorities of the individual states.

He would make an observation, he said—he would suggest a problem for the consideration of the committee, not, however, for a decision at that time: but as it might tend to elucidate the subject before them. Treaties are declared the law of the land, and the judges in the individual states are directed to carry them into execution, any thing in the constitution or laws of the states to the contrary notwithstanding; these judges are thus bound to disregard those constitutions and laws when in conflict with a treaty: but there is in the constitution no injunction on the legislatures of the states, and yet the execution of parts of a treaty may depend upon these legislatures, as well as in other parts on that of the union; the problem will be, how these legislatures shall be induced to enact those necessary provisions.

I was unfortunate, he observed, that on a question of such magnitude as the present, there should be an apparent conflict between different parts of the constitution, that its want of explicitness should give rise to a variety of constructions. But as this was the case, all that could be done was to examine those constructions with accuracy and impartiality, and select that which was liable to the fewest objections, and would preserve the greated harmony between the different parts of the instrument.

The constitution in that part involved in the present discussion, he conceived liable to five different constructions. First, that the power of making treaties, and the legislative power vested in Congress, must be considered as separate, as moving in different orbits, operating on different objects, and incapable of interfering with each other. The second, that the two powers were concurrent as some powers which may be exercised both by the United States and by the individual states. The third, that each power is supreme. The fourth, that the treaty-making power is unlimited in its extent, and paramount to all authority except the constitution. And the fifth, that Congress co operate in the treaty-making power in certain cases, and in the manner stated by the member up yesterday from Pennsylvania, and illustrated by a reference to the British constitution.

The objection to the first is, that it would narrow the treaty-making power too much; for it would be difficult, if not impossible, to enter into any important compact with a foreign nation without comprising some regulation falling under the class of enumerated powers given to congress. The objection to the second is, that it would give room to pernicious interference to admit a concurrent power vested completely in each. To the third he strongly objected, that it would involve an absurdity to view the powers of each as supreme to the other; this would be really an *imperium in imperio*. There is, he remarked, but one example that he knew of in history, of power distributed in this way. We are informed, that by the Roman constitution, there existed two powers that might come under this description, the powers the people used when thrown into tribes and into centuries. Though the people were in both the component parts, yet the organization was so different in each, as entitled them to be considered as distinct. This fact, he observed, was celebrated as a phenomonon in politics, more remarkable, however, as a subject of curious speculation, than as meriting the imitation of any nation.

As to the fourth construction, he observed, that it was admitted by those who advocated it, that the Treaty-making power was limited by the provisions of the constitution, but contended for all the latitude not especially prohibited in that instrument. The gentleman from Connecticut had admitted, that the power of declaring war resides in Congress;—but it surely is not more vested in them than the power of regulating commerce; and if the President and Senate undertake to regulate it by means of treaties, they can as well exercise any power of the house in the same manner. If in these matters Congress are to have no controul, as soon as the President and Senate chuse to exercise them, then the President can enter into alliance offensive and defensive with a nation at war, and the legislature must be bound, according to the construction of gentlemen, to pass a declaratory act of the existence of war; thus the House, instead of having a share in the powers enumerated in the constitution, as vested in the legislature, become merely the heralds of the President and Senate. The House had been told, that to refuse passing a law required by the Treaty, would be treason and rebellion: that they had no authority to deliberate in the business, but that they must obey the injunctions of the Treaty as implicitly as a subaltern officer of the executive must. Certainly this consequence would flow from the doctrine maintained by gentlemen. If he was mistaken, he said, he was perfectly open to conviction, and should listen to the advocates of this construction with the greatest attention.

If the treaty-power, he remarked, was paramount to the powers vested in Congress in the manner contended for, a great many things may be done by treaty, which the constitution says shall only be done by Congress. Suppose the President and Senate were to enter into an alliance offensive and defensive, and engage by that treaty, to pay money or to raise troops; then, though the raising of armies be confided particularly to Congress, would it not be contended that the contract was so obligatory, that the house could exercise no controul: If this is to be the construction of the treaty-making power, it is then tremendous indeed. If in the case stated above gentlemen were to exercise a controul, why not in the case when lesser powers are involved? The two cases stand precisely on the same principle.

The house should be cautious indeed before they admitted the construction contended for. He turned the attention of the house to another consequence of admitting it. The specific powers vested in Congress are qualified by exceptions. For example, though they have the power of regulating commerce yet they are prohibited from preventing the emigration of certain persons before the year 1800, though they may lay a tax on them. But if the legislative powers vested in Congress are not to operate as a limitation to the treaty-making power, the exceptions provided, the qualifications of that legislative power will not apply to the President and Senate, and though in this instance, Congress cannot prohibit said importation at the present time, yet he could not see, if the gentlemen's

conſtruction as to how the President and Senate were bound by the exception. There were other important exceptions which reſted upon the ſame footing. Congreſs were reſtrained from making any laws regulating the freedom of ſpeech or of the preſs, or controuling in matters of religion. This prohibition to Congreſs would not extend to the treaty-making power; thus the authority of the three branches is limited, though that of two of them are left at large.

A great queſtion in the Federal Convention aroſe on the manner of placing the power to regulate commerce. It was a doubt whether it ſhould be given to the federal government, and if it was, under what limitations. It was finally agreed that it ſhould be veſted in the general government, but under certain, very important reſtrictions they were to give no preference to any ports of the United States, nor to tax exports, &c. &c. As to the power of declaring war, it was not a queſtion whether the State governments ſhould exerciſe it, but whither it ſhould be placed in this or that department of the Federal government. This power veſted in the general government had been found eſſential to the eſtabliſhing our liberties, and growing out of that circumſtance became neceſſarily veſted at the eſtabliſhment of the preſent conſtitution in the general government. The queſtion that aroſe on this point was in which department the authority ſhould be veſted. It was finally veſted in the legiſlature, to guard againſt the abuſes which would ariſe from placing the power of declaring war in thoſe hands which would have to conduct it, and which in the natural courſe of things is found moſt to prefer war. He made this remark, he ſaid, to ſhew more clearly the danger of the doctrine advocated by gentlemen which in the caſe of a treaty of alliance defenſive and offenſive, would drive the legiſlature and the country into a war contrary to the ſpirit and expreſs letter of the conſtitution, and every principle of ſound government.

The power of appropriating and the manner in which it is directed to be exerciſed by the conſtitution deſerved, he ſaid, particular attention. To prevent the too long continuance of a military eſtabliſhment, it is expreſsly provided, that appropriations for the ſupport of armies cannot continue longer than two years; the queſtion of ſupporting the military eſtabliſhment muſt recur every two years, when it is in the power of either branch to prevent its continuance by refuſing appropriations. This is an important check provided by the conſtitution; but if it be contended that Congreſs have no right to deliberate on the ſubject of appropriation they cannot refuſe them and then the ſame effects would follow as if appropriation was made at firſt for the whole term of ſervice. Gentlemen had ſaid that a law in force muſt either be repealed or obeyed, if ſo where is the uſe or efficacy of the check given to the houſe by their excluſive right to originate appropriations? The law making a military eſtabliſhment ſtipulates the pay of officers and ſoldiers for four years; will it be ſaid, that at the end of two, that law muſt be repealed or executed; what then becomes of the check of the houſe on the ſubject of appropriation, which is provided to be exerciſed, on the ſubject of military eſtabliſhments every two years. Will gentlemen inſiſt, that a refuſal to appropriate on that ſubject at the end of two years is treaſon to the conſtitution. There would be no difference between appropriation for four years and two appropriations for two years each, the ſecond of which the houſe is obliged to make. Such a conſtruction will deſtroy the efficacy of this important proviſion to the conſtitution. The conſtitution is a conſtitution of limitations and checks. The power which the people choſe to veſt in their government they divided into two claſſes, part is veſted in the ſtate governments, part in the general. That portion of it veſted in the Federal government they entruſted to the various departments, and for greater ſecurity diſtributed their legiſlative authority into different branches, that leſs powers ſhould be veſted in the ſame hands, and then the whole ſyſtem is again limited by checks. Checks are of two kinds, where the general power is divided into different departments, as legiſlative, judicial, and executive, or where they co-operate for ſome purpoſes. If the conſtruction of the clauſes of the conſtitution under diſcuſſion be doubtful, it certainly is policy to conſult its ſpirit, and as it is a conſtitution of checks, that conſtruction deſerves moſt weight, which provides in the preſent caſe a check upon the treaty making power.

He next came to the fifth conſtruction of the treaty making power, by that the treaty making power and the legiſlature ſhould co-operate, in thoſe particulars over which a juriſdiction is given to each. As far as a treaty provides ſtipulations not claſhing with the authority veſted in the legiſlature, ſo far there is no need for the co-operation of the legiſlature; but when there is a claſhing between any proviſions of the treaty and a ſpecific power veſted in another branch, that branch muſt be conſulted; which no doubt will exerciſe its authority with diſcretion, giving weight to the various reaſons that induced the making of the treaty, and weight to the circumſtance indeed of the exiſtence of the treaty. Unleſs the houſe can enjoy the free exerciſe of their reaſon, he remarked, they could no longer exerciſe a portion of the legiſlative power: if they muſt make laws to carry treaties into effect, they become executive merely, and only carry into effect the will of another department.—Where there is a ſpecific injunction by the conſtitution on the legiſlature to do an act, they muſt do it: but where the act of one department of government claſhes with a ſpecific power veſted in another, that other muſt uſe its diſcretion when determining on the propriety of co-operating.

A gentleman up the day before yeſterday had ſaid, that the treaty making power is paramount, for that it is the act of the people: But are not the laws paſſed by the legiſlature the act of the people, and ſhall the President and Senate be enabled by ſtipulations with a foreign nation to repeal a law of the land, if ſo the houſe would become mere agents of and ſubſervient to the executive. But it is their province to exerciſe the powers delegated to them, and not ſuffer themſelves to be ſuperceded by any other department. Every repreſentative of the people in the government is for certain ſpecified purpoſes the agent of the people; the queſtion is what is the nature of the powers entruſted to them and how they ſhould be exerciſed? It was objected, that it would deſtroy the object of the treaty making power, to continue the conſtitution in the manner advocated by the friends of the motion. He did not ſee that this would be the caſe. The objects to be obtained by the treaty could be obtained whether the treaties depend in a degree on the legiſlature, or whether to be concluded by the President and Senate alone. The ſeveral powers veſted in the different departments form but one government, and the ſanction of that government, under whatever checks or form it may be eſtabliſhed, may be given to treaties.

The will of the people may be expreſſed through one government, under various checks, on the ſubject of treaties, as well as if the organ of that will was a ſingle department. The caſe would be different if the power of making treaties depended on the concurrence and ſpecial will of the ſeveral ſtates, then perhaps it might be found impoſſible for the United States to enter into treaties; but having concentered the general powers into one government, it is competent for every national object. The gentleman from Con. had ſaid, that no treaty would be practicable if any agency was neceſſary on the part of Congreſs. He did not ſee the force of the remark. It is not the enquiry how far the legiſlature can contract with foreign nations, though as they are able to originate a contract to borrow money, they might be able to originate a treaty;—but the real queſtion is whether the agency of the legiſlature in certain points may not be neceſſary to the completion of a treaty as is the caſe in Great Britain. The treaty is ſubmitted to the Britiſh Parliament, and it is referred to their diſcretion to enact the neceſſary proviſions for carrying it into effect; if this is practiſed in England why ſhould it ſhould it be impracticable here. From this view of the ſubject, the objection muſt be found of no weight.

It had been urged by ſome gentlemen, that the President and Senate were more capable of making a good treaty without than with the co-operation of any other branch. Why was the popular branch to be moſt ſuſpected? He conceived the President and Senate as likely to make a bad treaty, as the legiſlature to throw obſtacles in the way of a good one: If a good treaty came before them for the exerciſe of their controul, it would receive the ſanction of the houſe: If bad, miſchief would be prevented by the check placed in this branch of the government, and a re-conſideration of the ſubject would be the happy conſequence.

Some other views, he ſaid, might be taken of the ſubject though not ſo impreſſive—he would wave noticing them for the preſent.

No conſtruction, he obſerved, would be found perfectly free from objection: but the leaſt objectionable ſhould be adhered to. That he advocated, he contended, beſt reconciled the different parts of the conſtitution, was moſt conſiſtent with its ſpirit, and was moſt likely to produce harmony among the different departments of the government, and ſecure the happineſs of the people.

If by one conſtruction of the part of the conſtitution in debate the omnipotence of the treaty-making power was to be eſtabliſhed, he hoped that conſtruction would be avoided. It is the ſpirit of the conſtitution to limit the powers veſted in the government, they were like members and limbs, each moved within its own limited ſphere. If the omnipotence of one authority be allowed, if one is to roam at large, while the others are confined, the nature and ſpirit of the conſtitution are abandoned and loſt.

He ſhould, he remarked, not enlarge further at the preſent time: he conceived the committee had been drawn into this diſcuſſion prematurely. He apologized for his obſervations not having been as well digeſted as they ought to have been, or as they ſhould have been, had not the diſcuſſion ſo early taken this important turn.

---

[*Received by Captain Town, arrived at Philadelphia.*]

## PORT OF JEREMIE,
### In the Iſland of Hiſpaniola.

*February the 11th*, 1796.

"*Be it made known to the world*, That we the ſubſcribers, and maſters of American veſſels now at anchor in this port, having deliberately and maturely weighed and conſidered the matter now in queſtion, conceive it an indiſpenſible duty incumbent on us to ſet forth and publiſh the following facts, as they really were:—The late conduct of John Reynolds, a native of New York, maſter of the private armed ſhip the Harriot, Britiſh property, in government ſervice, now at anchor in the harbour—the hoſtile and ferocious treatment of Captain Reynolds to many of us; the groſs inſult which the American flag has received, is ſuch, that it ought to be made public; and that all, at a future period, may be appriſed of the danger and diſtreſs into which they may be driven, which undoubtedly will befall many, ſhould they have the misfortune to arrive at the port of Jeremie—We do jointly and ſeverally, and in concert with each other, declare, that on the evening of the 9th inſt. about the hour of eight, Captain Reynolds, of the aforeſaid ſhip, the Harriot, went with his boat and crew, and did by force of arms, force and compel men from the following American veſſels—Chriſtopher Luſher, maſter of the ſhip Carolina, of Baltimore; Thomas Webb, maſter of the brig Nymph, Philadelphia; Thomas Adams, maſter of the brig Richard and James; ——— Alcorn, maſter of the brig Jenny, and Colvill, of the ſchooner Renwick, all of Philadelphia; from all thoſe veſſels Mr. Reynolds forced one man; the next day, when theſe men were demanded, inſtead of a delivery of them, inveſtives were received, and threats were given by the ſaid Reynolds, that he would again viſit and diſtreſs them much more, and about eight in the evening, Reynolds went with his boat and ten men, for the purpoſe of going on board the different veſſels, and choſe to viſit the ſchooner Eliza, of Baltimore, full, ſhe being the moſt convenient to the wharf. Captain Porter, of the ſchooner Eliza, did not judge it prudent to ſuffer Reynolds to come on board at night, aſked him what he wanted; and no reply was made, and Reynolds ſtill perſiſted to board. Reynolds being ordered off, he fired piſtols many times at the Eliza, and in conſequence thereof a battle enſued; but the Eliza's crew conquering with only billets of wood and pebble ſtones, there were no weapons on board; the boat repaired on board the ſhip, but ſhortly returned full of men, 15 in number, and well armed—the boat was hailed, but anſwered thus—'Now you buggers we will cool you,' and were ſaluted with a volley of ſmall arms from the boat; an action commenced which laſted about three quarters of an hour; the boat was a ſecond time beat off: the Eliza had neither arms nor ammunition on board her, until that the hands from the neighbouring veſſels went to aſſiſt were brought on board the Eliza, one blunderbuſs and piſtol with broken locks. The ſhips boat, being a ſecond time beat off, went on ſhore, and believed by all for ſoldiers, which proved to be the caſe. Captain Porter and Captain Luſher, with their crews, thought prudent to retire, and in retreating went along ſide of the brig Nymph, Captain Webb, of Philadelphia, enquired which was the ſtrongeſt veſſel, and were told it was the brig Richard and James, captain Adams. Captain Reynolds, after recruiting on thoſe with ſoldiers and ammunition, went on board the Eliza; finding no men, ſtaid a ſhort time, then repaired on board his ſhip. The next morning, which was the 11th, we repaired on board the ſchooner Eliza, but that which preſented to view was ſhocking to behold: her decks ſtrewed with human blood; the blood ran from the killed and wounded from the after part of the quarter-deck, and other parts, until it vented itſelf through the ſcuppers on the main-deck, a ſpectacle ſhocking to the eye: but let us remember, *conſider, and view it as a ſpecimen of Britiſh barbarity.* We found the ſhrouds of the Eliza ſhot off; her mainſail which was new, cut in ſeveral places with cutlaſſes; her ſmall cable cut in ſeveral ſtrands, and other damages done, which we compute the loſs to 300 dollars; and do therefore proteſt againſt the ſaid Reynolds for all damages and loſſes which the ſchooner Eliza has received by the ſaid Reynolds.

Captain Luſher, of the ſhip Carolina, of Baltimore, was on board of the Eliza, from the commencement; he fortunately eſcaped, but had one man killed and another ſhot through the body.

The maſters that were robbed of their men made application for them the next day. They were ordered to pay them their wages, or priſon was their portion. Captain Luſher in particular was barſhly treated. Proteſtions avail nothing in this quarter.

We the ſubſcribers, citizens of the United States, and ſpectators to the foregoing facts, conceive the treatment received of ſo groſs a nature, that it is our intention to have it made known to the world. We conceive it hoſtile, and in direct violation to the laws of nations, abuſeful to our perſons, and inſulting to our flag and country, and that to a degree of eminence.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Thomas Coppinger*, | ſchooner Two Corſins, | Philadelphia. |
| *Jacob Peterſon*, | ſloop Betſey, | do. |
| *Daniel Stoy*, | ſchooner Iſabella, | do. |
| *Chriſtopher Luſher*, | ſhip Carolina, | Baltimore. |
| *Levy Goodfell*, | ſloop Farmer, | Philadelphia. |
| *Samuel Bowliſh*, | ſloop Farmer, | Norwich. |
| *James Power*, | ſloop Induſtry, | New-London. |
| *Thomas Adams*, | brig Richard & James, | Philadelphia. |
| *Thomas Webb*, | brig Nymph | do. |
| *Michael Alcorn*, | brig Jenny, | do. |
| *Thomas Churnſides*, | brig Swallow, | do. |
| *James Bowen*, | ſhip Enterpriſe, | Baltimore. |
| *Thomas Putnam*, | brig Leopard, | Salem. |
| ——— *Pope*, | ſloop Betſey, | New-York. |
| *John Webb*, | ſloop Betſey, | New-London. |
| *Richard Chappell*, | ſloop Betſey, | do. |
| *William Briggs*, | brig Union. | Norwich. |
| *Eliſha Setterly*, | mate do. of do. | |

N. B. The ſhip Harriot fired on the veſſels in the harbor, during the attack of boats on the ſchooner Eliza; many veſſels received ſhot in ſeveral parts.

---


## Notice.

THE partnerſhip which lately ſubſiſted between JAMES ABERNETHY and WILLIAM LOWRY, under the firm of WILLIAM LOWRY and Co. was diſſolved by mutual conſent, on the firſt of February laſt. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid firm, are requeſted to call for payment; and all debtors thereto, to make immediate payment, (or ſuits will be commenced) to James Abernethy, who is authorized to ſettle the ſame.

JAMES ABERNETHY
WILLIAM LOWRY.

Baltimore, March 1, 1796.

---

## To be Rented,

A Convenient two ſtory WAREHOUSE, on Mr Herbert's wharf, well calculated for ſtoring whea or flour. Apply to

LEVIN POWELL, jun.

# Alexandria, March 26.

## ASSIZE OF BREAD.

THE Three-penny Loaf to weigh 8½ ounces—The price of Superfine Flour this day 75s.

A. M'CONNELL.

A letter from Salem, Maſſachuſett, dated 11th of March, ſpeaking on the recent outrage on the American veſſels and ſeamen at Jeremie, informs that the morning after the affair "a ſpirited memorial was preſented to Col. Murray, the commandant at Jeremie; his conduct was manly, and the Americans were protected from further inſult. The Britiſh had ten or twelve killed and wounded. They were armed with cutlaſſes, piſtols and muſkets—the Americans with ballaſt ſtones and billets of wood. One American was killed; he was ſhot through the heart, and belonged to Baltimore. He was buried with honor, and a label on his coffin mentioning his name, and, "This man was murdered by Reynolds." Another American was ſhot through the arm."

Another letter of the 14 March, ſays, that "a complaint was entered to the commander in chief on ſhore, who reprimanded the captain of the frigate, and he begged pardon of the Americans for the inſult."

A petition from Allegheny county in Pennſylvania, was read in the houſe of repreſentatives on Monday laſt, praying the houſe to paſs the neceſſary laws for carrying the treaty with Great Britain into effect. We will give it in our next.

With the above mentioned petition the Grand Jury handed the court of Allegheny county the following note.

"The ſurrender of the weſtern poſts, and the free navigation of the river Miſſiſippi, being of the utmoſt utility to the inhabitants of the weſtern country; the Grand Jury do give it as their decided opinion, that the people of this country ſhould as ſoon as may be, preſent a petition to the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States, expreſſing their diſapprobation of any meaſures that may be taken, againſt carrying into full effect the treaty lately ratified with Great-Britain, and the treaty now pending with the court of Spain."

JOHN JOHNSON, Foreman of the Grand Jury.

Allegheny county, March 8, 1796.

*The report of the Committee of Privileges in the caſe of Generals James Gunn and F. Frelinghuyſen, was taken up in the Houſe of Repreſentatives on Friday the 18th inſt. The report is as follows:*

*The Committee of Privileges to whom was referred two letters, one from James Gunn, a Senator of the United States for the ſtate of Georgia; the other from Frederick Frelinghuyſen, a Senator of the United States for New-Jerſey; together with certain papers preſented to the houſe by Mr Baldwin, a Member for the State of Georgia—Report,*

*That they have according to order, taken into conſideration the ſubject referred to them—*

*That after their appointment, they received a letter from Frederick Frelinghuyſen, a Senator for the State of New-Jerſey, letter in our next—*

*That it appears to the Committee, from a view of all the circumſtances attending the tranſaction referred to them, that the ſame was a breach of the privileges of this houſe, on the part of James Gunn, a Senator from the State of Georgia, and Frederick Frelinghuyſen, a Senator for the State of New-Jerſey—*

*That the ſeveral letters addreſſed to the Houſe by the ſaid James Gunn, and the ſaid Frederick Frelinghuyſen, together with that addreſſed by the latter, to the Committee and herewith reported, contain apologies and acknowledgments, on the occaſion, which ought to be admitted as ſatisfactory to the Houſe, and therefore, that any further proceedings thereon are unneceſſary.*

Married, Wedneſday evening laſt, in this town, Dr. AUGUSTINE J. SMITH to Miſs SUSANNAH TAYLOR.


## Notice.

THE public are cautioned againſt taking any NOTE of mine, drawn in Alexandria previous to this date, as they are at preſent illegally detained from me, and I am determind not to pay any of them unleſs compelled by law.

JAMES FERRALL.

Alexandria, March 25. 1706.

## *** The LADY

Who was kind enough to borrow a light coloured *Broad Cloth Cloak*, at the concluſion of the Ball on the night of the 24th inſt. will be obliging enough (if ſhe has done with it) to ſend it to the ſtore of Samuel Craig, where the owner will apply for it.

March 26.

## Notice

WHEREAS my wife CATHARINE has eloped from my bed and board, this is to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

STEPHEN EMREY.

March 15, 1796.

## Juſt Publiſhed,

(In a large volume octavo, handſomely bound and lettered)

THE

## NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE,

Compriſing the office and authority of a Juſtice of the Peace in the Commonwealth of Virginia, together with a variety of Uſeful Precedents, adapted to the Laws now in force.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

AN

## APPENDIX,

Containing all the moſt approved Forms of Conveyancing commonly uſed in this country; ſuch as, Deeds of Bargain and Sale, of Leaſe and Releaſes, Truſts, Mortgages, &c. Alſo, the Duties of a Juſtice of the Peace, ariſing under the Laws of the United States,

BY

*WILLIAM WALTER HENING,*

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

THE Author of this work is at length gratified in announcing to its patrons, that ſeveral volumes are ready for delivery at John V. Thomas's Book-ſtore in Alexandria, and Thomas Nicholſon's Printing Office in the city of Richmond. The books will be forwarded to ſubſcribers, as ſoon as the binding can be completed and conveyances procured. In the mean time, Gentleman who wish early to poſſeſs the work, will pleaſe to apply at either of the above places.

Some books have been delivered, to ſatisfy the ſolicitations of individuals, in an unfiniſhed ſtate. If the poſſeſſors will return them to Mr. *A Currie*, the Binder, in Richmond, uninjured, others completely finiſhed will be given in their ſtead.

Thoſe who have had volumes without the Appendix No. II. are informed that that alſo is ready to be delivered for each volume.

A few copies of this impreſſion remain unſubſcribed for, and will be for ſale, by Prichard and Davieſs, Booksellers; Moody and Price, Merchants; A. Currie, Book-binder and Stationer; and Thomas Nicholſon, Printer, Richmond:—Alſo, by Rainbow and Hannah, Booksellers, Norfolk; David Henderſon, Merchant, Fredericksburg: John V. Thomas, Alexandria; and Sheppard and Alexander, Merchants, Manchester.

WILLIAM W. HENING.

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from my waggon, near Alexandria, on the 18th of February, a DARK BAY HORSE, about fourteen hands high, and ten years old. He has a ſtar in his forehead, and two or more white feet. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and delivers him to me, or at Centerville, ſhall receive the above reward.

ISAAC HUTCHINSON.

March 25.

## EDWARD STABLER,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

*On the Weſt Side of Fairfax-Street*

HAS juſt received from Europe and is now expoſing for Sale an excellent aſſortment of

## Freſh Garden Seeds,

CONSISTING OF

Early Chareton peaſe, red round turnip, white turnip, ſeed tares, dwarf marrowfat peaſe, early green Brooli, early York cabbage, ſugar loaf do. Savoy do. dunmhead do. red do. Dutch garden turnip, flore do. yellow do. orange carrot, early cauliflower, late do. ſolid celery, creſs and muſtard, early cucumber, turkey do. of two kinds, white endive, Scotch kail, green coſs lettuce, Deptford onion, parſley, parſnip, long radiſh, turnip do. ſpinage, fennel, carraway, Coriander, lavender and pot marigold.

He keeps as uſual, an aſſortment of GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINES, which he will warrant to be of the firſt quality.

Alexandria, 23d of 3d. mo.

## AVIS AU FRANCAIS.

*Vice Conſulat d' Alexandrie.*

Les Francais qui ont des droits a reclamer leur retour en France, et qui deſireront partir par le Parlementaire deſtiné á cet effet à Baltimore, ſont invitez de ſe faire enregiſtrer au bureau du Vice Conſulat à Alexandrie ou le paſſage leur ſera accordé s'il y à lieu.

P. A. CHERUI.

4 Germinal, an 4me. de la Republique Francaiſe, une et indiviſible. 23 Mars 1796 (v. s.)

TRANSLATION.

## Notice to French People.

*Vice-Conſulſhip of Alexandria.*

ALL French people who have any right to claim their return to France on a Cartel ſhip which will depart for that purpoſe from Baltimore, are deſired to make application to the vice conſulſhip office of Alexandria, where their paſſage will be granted if poſſible.

P. A. CHERUI.

*4th Germinal, 4th year of the French Republic one and indiviſible (23d March '96 O. S.*

## I will take two young gentlemen

of agreeable manners and good diſpoſitions, to the ſtudy of medicine.

ELISHA C. DICK.

March 5. t. f.

## Notice.

THE VENDUE-MASTERS will be ready to receive GOODS on Monday next, at their ſtore at the corner of Prince & Water Streets, oppoſite to Col. Hooe's, where conſtant attendance will be given.—Their firſt ſale will be on Friday next—April 1ſt. They will make it their ſtudy to pleaſe, and therefore expect the patronage of a generous public.—They likewiſe offer their ſervice of tranſacting any kind of Commiſſion Buſineſs.

P. MARSTELLER & SONS.

March 26th.

## NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby forewarned from crediting MARY JACKSON, better known by the name of MARY RICHTER, the latter name having no foundation, as I was never lawfully married to her, I am therefore reſolved for the future to pay no debts of her contracting.

March 23. CHARLES RICHTER.

## Landed this Day

BEST LONDON

## BOTTLED PORTER,

*IN CASES.*

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

March 28.

## For Sale,

*Valuable real property in fee ſimple.*

A HOUSE and LOT on the ſouth ſide of King ſtreet, the ſecond below Pitt ſtreet, containing in front 31 feet 6 inches and extending back 176 feet 3 inches.

The houſe is built of brick, 27 feet front, by 40 feet deep; two ſtories high with a good brick kitchen; there are two cellars under the houſe, in one of which is a plank floor.

The front part has been occupied as a ſtore, but might be eaſily converted into a parlour; the houſe is well finiſhed throughout, and has every convenience for the accommodation of a family. The lot is encloſed with a neat pailing and laid out in a garden. It will be ſold either for caſh or on credit. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe ſuch property will pleaſe to apply to the ſubſcribers who will give a general warrantee.

JOHN and THOMAS VOWELL.

Alexandria, Feb, 11, 1796.

## Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions to the augmented ſtock, and will continue open until the whole number of ſhares are filled up.

By order of the board,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſh'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of ſubſcibing.

## Ricketts and Newton

Have for Sale at their Warehouſe, the corner of Fairfax and Prince-ſtreet,

A quantity of 9 by 11 and 10 by 12 window Glaſs of 100 feet

Sugar in hhds. and barrels

Coffee in barrels and bags

Madeira and Liſbon Wines in pipes and qr. caſks

Loaf and Lump Sugars

Liverpool and St. Ubes Salt

Copperas, brimſtone, madder and indigo

Fig blue in caſks

Bohea and Hyſon Teas

Cotton cards by the box

20d. nails

Cotton in bales

Iriſh linen in boxes and half boxes

8 hhds. Iriſh porter

And one caſk of pewter ware

All of which will be ſold low for caſh, or at their uſual credt.

February 18th.

THE ſubſcriber manufactures and ſells, in large or ſmall quantities, Spirits of Turpentine, Oil of Tar, White Rozin, Turpentine Varniſh (white and black) and Pitch.—He continues to ſell Paints, both dry and ground in Oil and fit for uſe.—Alſo, Window Glaſs of all ſizes—Paint Oil, boiſed and unboiled—Paint Bruſhes—Camel's hair Pencils—Gold Leaf, &c. &c.

Has alſo ſome UNIMPROVED LOTS which he would diſpoſe of in Fee Simple.

WM. BUSHBY.

March 12. 1m.

## Private Tuition.

A PERSON well calculated to inſtruct a few children, would wiſh to engage in a private family who might want a female of that deſcription. As emolument is not ſo much the object as a comfortable ſituation in a reſpectable family, ſhe truſts that thoſe with whom ſhe may engage will have no reaſon to complain either of her abilities or diſpoſition. She would have no objection to a ſmall diſtance in the country.—A letter directed to E. R. at the Printing-office ſhall be duly attended to.

## THE DISAPPOINTMENT.

A TRUE TALE.

*"Let the gall'd jade wince!"*
SHAKESPEARE.

OH! for a Muſe of that poetic ſpirit,
Who pays her viſits to my couſin PETER;
Then ſhould I pay a due regard to *merit*,
And ſing in ſtrains much ſtronger and much ſweeter.
But I'm a bard inſpir'd by the time,
And truſt my humble tale to humbler rhime.

Fair '96 had now began to reign,
And March near numb'ring her 17th day;
A day ſo dear to each Hibernian ſwain,
That work gives place to merriment and play.
But I want words in colours juſt to paint
The matchleſs deeds of their great matchleſs ſaint.

Some ſons of Tammany, with choler burning,
Reſolv'd to affront all old Shilelah's clan;
And ſtrongly prejudic'd in their minds were turning,
The happieſt means to 'compliſh their fell plan.
When, quick as thought, theſe *worthy* ſet of *fellows*,
Reſolv'd to hang St. Patrick on the gallows!

Reader, you ſtart—and well you may to find
Ingratitude and Liberty agree;
To find Columbians with ſo baſe a mind,
To hate the men who join'd to ſet them free *.
But ſtriving thus poor Paddy to diſgrace,
They turn the tables and themſelves debaſe.

Away to work went *Potion*, *Plane*, and *Gooſe*,
A curious junto, for to form a biſhop!
This done—they faſten'd round his neck the nooſe,
And on their ſhoulders did the image diſh-up.
Tott'ring beneath the weight they ſought the common,
And ſtrove to find the place the gallows ſtood on.

Now, eagerly did genius hunt about,
And many a fall the biſhop's frame did ſhock;
Trembling they to each other would cry out,
For fear oft told them it was 8 o'clock.
At length 'twas found—they ey'd it with a frown,
For, Oh! my friends, the *gallows was cut down!*

Sad *Diſappointment*!—Thrice they cri'd out Oh!
Echo replies, as o'er the ſtumps the're *tumbling*:
Well might theſe Heroes feel the depth of woe,
For, truth to ſay, 'twas *very, very humbling*.
Horror now ſeiz'd each ſoul—away they ſlunk,
And with THEIR *Biſhop* flagger'd to a punk!

Alexandria, March 18. MURTOUGH O'PINDAR.

* *The Iriſh people on the Continent, during the war, were ſteady friends to the cauſe of American Independence; in ſo much ſo, that an* Iriſh Ariſtocrat *was one of the greateſt ſcarcities among the political characters of the inhabitants of Columbia.*

Tickle Toby.

---

## The Houſe and Buildings,

*At preſent occupied by Mr. John Abert,*

I will ſell on a long credit; ſuch, as from the eaſy and convenient manner by which the Purchaſe Money may be diſcharged, will fully ſecure to a purchaſer thoſe great advantages, which muſt ariſe from the rapid appreciation of property in this very thriving, and I may ſay, flouriſhing town. If not ſold in two months after date, they will be rented, and poſſeſſion given on the firſt day of October next.—For terms, application may be made to the ſubſcriber, THOMAS HERBERT.

March 17.

---

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

LEFT my ſervice on the 14th inſt. Negro JOHN a likely, and very black fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high; his dreſs will be uncertain, as he has a variety of clothes; he went off in a green kerſey jacket without ſkirts, and overalls of the ſame; he was yeſterday taken up about ten miles below this on the road to Alexandria, and made his eſcape; I have no doubt but he will ſtill make for that place, George-Town, or City of Waſhington to get on board ſome veſſel; he is ſenſible and very artful fellow, and if taken, will eſcape again if poſſible. He has a very general acquaintance for ſome diſtance from this, having formerly been a waiter in my houſe, and has occaſionally rode with me; for two or three years paſt he has kept my ſtud horſe, which has cauſed him to be often at public places.

I will give the above reward on his being delivered to my overſeer at this place, or half that ſum to have him ſecured in any goal ſo that I get him. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid harboring or employing him.

SAMUEL LOVE.

Saliſbury, March 16, 1796.

---

## FOR SALE,

By the ſubſcriber a few barrels of New England Rum, alſo Cyder in barrels, mould and dip candles, on a credit ſixty days.

JOHN GIBORY

March 24.

---

## STRONG & TABLE BEER,

*FOR SALE*

At the UNION BREW-HOUSE,

South end of ALEXANDRIA.

March 10, 1796.

---

## I WILL GIVE

*TWELVE DOLLARS PER HUNDRED*
FOR
## HEMP.

JAMES IRVINE.

March 17.

---

## I WILL SELL,

*AT PRIVATE SALE,*

My Houſhold and Kitchen FURNITURE.

Any Perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe, between this and the 10th of May next, will pleaſe to apply, in my abſence, to Mr. James Miller.

D. EASTON.

March 22.

---

## JOHN BRYAN,

Saddler, Cap and Harneſs-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his cuſtomers and the public in general that he continues to carry on his buſineſs in its various branches at his ſhop in Kingſtreet, and hopes from his attention to buſineſs, the quality of his work, and moderation of his prices, to be able to render ſatisfaction to thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom. He has upon hands an aſſortment of Mens' and Womens' Saddles with furniture ſuitable hereto; waggon, cart and dray harneſs, &c.

N. B. He has conſtructed fire buckets on a more approved plan than thoſe commonly in uſe—thoſe gentlemen who wiſh to furniſh themſelves with ſuch may be ſupplied on application as he has a number now ready for ſale.

March 8, 1796. 2w. 2m.

---

THE Commiſſioners appointed by an act of General Aſſembly of Virginia for forming an artificial road from Little River in Loudoun County, to the town of Alexandria—Give notice that the books will be opened for receiving ſubſcriptions under the ſaid act, on Wedneſday the 13th of April next, in the towns of Winchester and Alexandria, and will continue open for that purpoſe for three days, or longer if the ſubſcription is not filled up. The ſubſcribers are to advance twenty dollars for each ſhare, at the time of ſubſcribing, and will not be called on for a further ſum until the progreſs of the work will make it neceſſary, and then, as they conceive, by different and eaſy inſtallments. As this buſineſs promiſes great advantage to the adventurers and utility to the public the commiſſioners flatter themſelves that monied and patriotic men will come forward on the occaſion.

---

*DIE Commiſſioniers ernant bey einer General Aſſembly, von Virginien, um eine gepflaſterte Straſe zu ormiren, von dem flus genant die kleine Refier zu der Stadt Alexandria—Machen hiermit bekant das ſubſcriptions büger unter gemelter acte geöfnet werdenden 13ten nächſten Abrill, in der Stadt Winchefter und in der Stadt Alexandria, und werden trey tage oder langer offen bleiben bis die anzahl der ſubſcribenten complet iſt—bey unterchreibung wirt zwanſig Thaler auf Jedes Theil vorgeſchoſſen, das übriche wirt in verſchiedenen Terminen bezahlt, und nicht ehender verlangt als es zum fortgang des geſchaffts nötig iſt—Man verſpricht ſich das die unternemung zum algemeinen nutzen, und zum gewinn der ſubſcribenten ausfallen wirt.*

*Deſwegen flatiren ſich die Commiſſioniers das die patriotiſche herren welche gelt haben ſich bey diſer gelegenheit zeigen werden.*

---

## William Bowie,

TAYLOR and HABIT MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has remov'd to Prince ſtreet, two doors above the poſt-office.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave reſpectfully to ſolicit a continuance of their favours.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who may pleaſe to favour him with their commands may have any article in his line made up and finiſhed in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner.

N. B. The houſe in Fairfax ſtreet, next door to the naval office, to let—for further particulars enquire above, or to Mr. Lanty Crow near the premiſes.

February 11. 3m.

---

## A Valuable Merchant Mill and Lands for Sale.

*WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,*
ON THE PREMISSES,
On Monday the 18th of April next,
*TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,*
(Unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of at private ſale, of which timely notice will be given in this Paper)

NINETY and Three-quarter acres of Land, in fee ſimple, whereon is erected a Merchant Mill, ſituate in Culpeper County, in the State of Virginia, near Cheſter's Gap of the Blue Ridge, about forty miles from Frederickſburg, and ſeventy five from Alexandria, in a neighbourhood abounding in wheat equal in quality to any this county produces, and where there is an extenſive command of the article. The Mill-houſe is about 41 by 52 feet, which, together with the machinary, is nearly new and in complete order. It has two water wheels 18 and 19 feet, overſhot with a fall of at leaſt thirty feet; one pair of burr and one of country ſtones There are alſo on the premiſſes, a good Dwelling-houſe, with two rooms and fire-places below, and a room completely fitted for a ſtore, an excellent cellar well walled, a kitchen, ſmoak-houſe, and paled garden, all new and well built; beſides a miller's and cooper's houſe, and ſtable. About twenty-five acres of this tract is cleared, the reſt is in wood. There is likewiſe on it a ſmall orchard of bearing apple trees, ſome meadow land which may be watered with eaſe, and another mill-ſeat equal, if not ſuperior, to the one improved. The eligibility of the ſituation muſt be obvious, when it is known that there are few merchant-mills within a conſiderable diſtance to interfere, and that the neighbourhood is deſtitute of ſeats on ſufficient ſtreams to juſtify the erecting of Merchant Mills.

ALSO,

## The following Tracts of Land,

Lying in the neighbourhood of Front Royal, in the county of Frederick, in Virginia, near the forks of Shenandoah river, about from 5 to 12 miles from the aforeſaid Mill, ſome in fee ſimple, others are leaſes for three lives, at uncommon low rents, viz.

A tract of 512 and another adjoining of 144 acres, on which is a ſmall farm, and a large bearing apple orchard of excellent fruit.

One Tract of 300 acres, of which about 150 is cleared, and is divided into two tenements.

One Tract of about 400 acres, nearly all in wood, but has a few acres cleared which are ſtocked with apple and other fruit trees.

The half of 200 acres of land lying within a mile of the town of Front Royal; together with half a diſtillery and ſtock of hogs and cattle thereon may be had, or probably the whole of the premiſes, ſtock, &c. may be ſold together. On this tract is a conſiderable portion of arable land, a dwelling-houſe and barn, and an apple orchard planted of the beſt fruit.

One tract of 200 acres, adjoining the one laſt mentiontioned, all in wood, and has a capital mill-ſeat upon it on a good ſtream.

Beſides the above tracts, one of about 30 acres, adjoining the Town of Front Royal, will be laid off in ſmall out lotts; and, together with ſeveral lots in the ſaid town, will be ſold.

The ſale of the above Lands and Lots will be held at Front Royal, the day following the ſale of the firſt mentioned tract, which will be at the mill—when the terms (which will be a part in hand and a conſiderable credit on the balance) will be particularly made known, and attendance given by the ſubſcriber.

Poſſeſſion will be given immediately on ſecuring the payments, and the titles, which are indiſputable, made.

Wm. HICKMAN.

Alexandria, March. 19.

---

P. S. I will ſell a bargain of 4000 acres of Land in Kentucky, an undivided Tract, entered about the year 1786 by Mr. Robert Craddock, of Danvil, a gentleman of information and character, whoſe intereſt (being entitled to one half for doing the buſineſs) and opportunity juſtifies the ſuppoſition, that the entry is the beſt that could at the time be made. Or, I will exchange 3000 acres of the above Land for property in this Town or any of the adjacent Counties.

W. H.

---

## WHISKEY

For Sale, by
MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON

Feb. 27.

---

JUST IMPORTED,

## By HENRY MAYNARD,

An aſſortment of

## Hardware, Cutlery, Britannia Metal and Pewter Goods:

Among which are a large aſſortment of Fire Shovels and Tongs; Britannia Metal, Princeſs Metal, Iron and Japanned Candleſticks; a large aſſortment of hard metal and common pewter ſpoons; ſteel ſpring ſnuffers and ſtands; knives and forks; clothes and buckle bruſhes, with a variety of other articles, which he offers on low terms for Caſh, either wholeſale or retail, at Meſſrs. Pomery and Iſabell's ſtore in King-ſtreet.

March 17.